



Iowa Leading Indicators Index September 2014 Report

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The Iowa Leading Indicators Index (ILII) increased to 109.4 (100=1999) in September 2014 from 109.2 in August. The Iowa non-farm employment coincident index recorded a 0.09 percent rise in September, which extends the streak of employment gains to 48 consecutive months.

The ILII's value increased in September, rising 0.2 percent from August. During the six-month span through September, the ILII increased 1.2 percent (an annualized rate of 2.3 percent). The six-month diffusion index was 75.0 with only two of the eight components (new orders index and yield spread) experiencing an increase of less than 0.05 percent over the last half a year.

In September, five of eight Iowa Leading Indicators Index components contributed positively. The positive contributors were residential building permits, diesel fuel consumption, the national yield spread, the Iowa stock market index, and the agricultural futures profits index. Average weekly unemployment claims (inverted), average weekly manufacturing hours, and the new orders index were the three components that contributed to the index negatively.

Figure 1. Iowa Leading Indicators Index and Iowa Non-Farm Employment Coincident Index: January 1999-September 2014

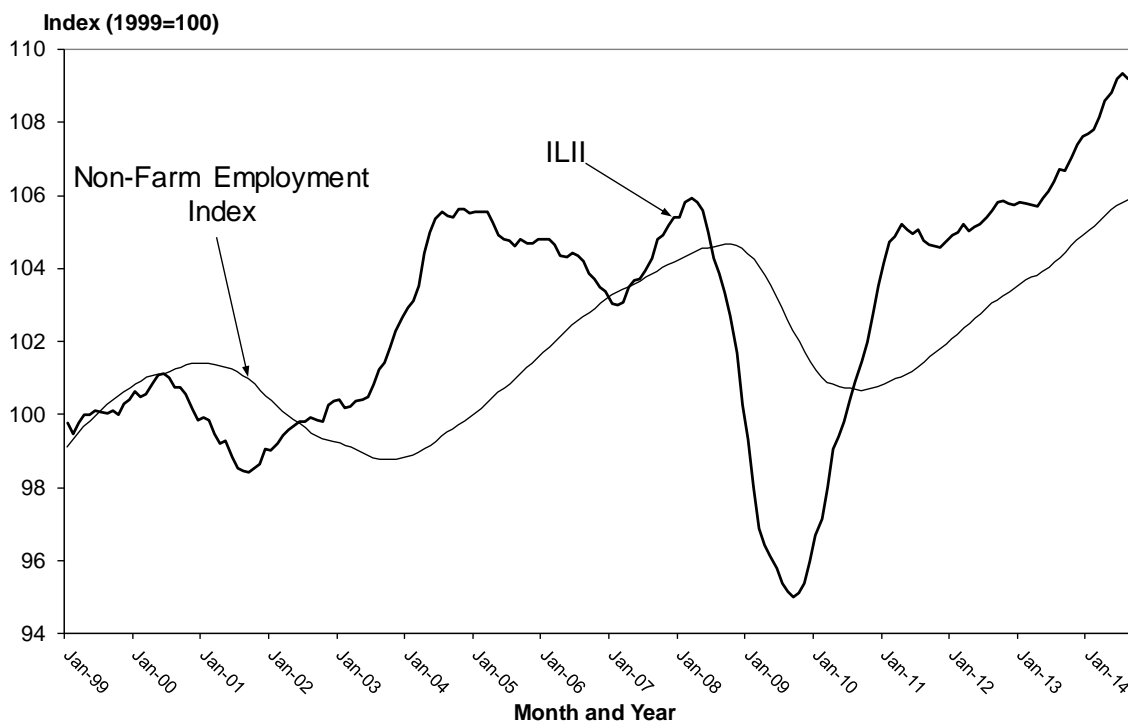


Table 1. Iowa Leading Indicators Index: Six Month Overview

Monthly Values	2014					
	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
ILII	108.6	108.8	109.2	109.3	109.2	109.4
Percentage Change ^a	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.2%
Diffusion Index ^b	75.0	68.8	87.5	56.3	37.5	62.5
Six-Month Values	Oct to Apr	Nov to May	Dec to June	Jan to July	Feb to Aug	Mar to Sept
ILII						
Percentage Change	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Annualized Percentage Change	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%
Diffusion Index	87.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced October 28, 2014.

a. Percentage changes in the ILII do not always equal changes in the level of the ILII due to rounding.

b. A diffusion index measures the proportion of components that are rising based on the actual changes (not the standardized contributions to the ILII). Components experiencing increases greater than 0.05 percent are assigned a value of 1.0, components that experience changes less than an absolute value of 0.05 percent are assigned a value of 0.5, and components experiencing decreases greater than 0.05 percent are assigned a value of 0.0.

Table 2. Iowa Leading Indicators Index Components: Six Month Overview

Component Series Monthly Values ^a		2014					
		April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
AFPI ^b	↑ ^c						
Corn Profits (cents per bushel)		86.5	78.6	71.2	62.9	55.5	46.3
Soybean Profits (cents per bushel)		293.6	298.0	301.8	298.9	291.3	270.4
Hog Profits (cents per pound)		32.0	34.6	37.0	40.0	41.4	42.6
Cattle Profits (cents per pound)		-2.5	-0.6	2.0	5.2	8.0	10.5
Iowa Stock Market Index (10=1984-86)	↑	101.25	102.43	105.55	104.54	103.53	105.35
Yield Spread (10-year less 3-month)	↑	2.68	2.53	2.56	2.51	2.39	2.51
Residential Building Permits	↑	934	914	939	924	901	952
Average Weekly Unemployment Claims ^d	↓	3,196	3,161	3,121	3,103	3,104	3,106
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	↓	41.73	41.81	41.87	41.94	42.02	41.99
New Orders Index (percent)	↓	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.0	66.4	64.9
Diesel Fuel Consumption (mil gallons)	↑	58.17	58.59	58.67	58.86	58.86	59.02

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced October 28, 2014.

a. For all component series except for the yield spread and the Iowa stock market index, the values represent 12-month backward moving averages.

b. The agricultural futures profits index is computed as the sum of the standardized symmetric percent changes in the four series, each weighted by the commodity's annual share of Iowa cash farm income (updated September 3, 2014).

c. Arrows indicate the direction of the series' contribution to the ILII for the latest month.

d. Changes in average weekly initial unemployment insurance claims are inverted when added to the ILII, thus a negative change in the series contributes positively to the index.

ILII Components

- **Residential building permits:** Number of total permits issued in Iowa for the construction of residential housing units. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. For September, this component contributed 0.19 to the ILII with the 12-month moving average increasing from 901 in August to 952. September 2014 permits were 68.0 percent higher than September 2013 and 39.7 percent higher than the historical average for September (1998-2013).
- **Diesel fuel consumption:** Number of taxable gallons of diesel fuel sold in Iowa. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. Diesel fuel consumption was 3.3 percent higher in September than one year ago, increasing the 12-month moving average to 59.02 million gallons, and contributing 0.05 to the ILII value.
- **Yield spread:** Difference between the yield on 10-year Treasury bonds and 3-month Treasury bills. During September, the yield spread increased to 2.51 percent as the long-term rate increased 11 basis points while the short-term rate decreased 1 basis point from August. For the month, the yield spread contributed 0.04 to the ILII.
- **Iowa stock market index:** Capitalization-weighted index of 33 Iowa-based or Iowa-concentrated publicly-traded companies. During September 2014, 25 of the 33 companies gained value, including 10 of the 11 financial-sector companies. These gains caused the stock market index to increase to 105.35, contributing 0.03 to the ILII value.
- **Agricultural futures profits index:** Composite measure of corn, soybean, hog, and cattle expected profits, measured as the futures price less estimated breakeven costs, weighted by the respective share of Iowa annual cash receipts. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. During September this component contributed 0.01 to the index with strong gains for hogs and cattle. Compared to last year, corn prices are down 26.3 percent, and soybean prices fell 27.8 percent; in contrast prices for hogs rose 15.9 percent and cattle prices jumped 24.6 percent.
- **Average weekly unemployment claims:** Weekly average of initial claims for unemployment insurance in Iowa. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average and are inverted when added to the ILII. This component contributed -0.00 to the ILII value. The 12-month moving average of claims increased to 3,106 from 3,104 in August, with unemployment claims 1.1 percent above September 2013 claims, yet 2.4 percent below the average historical claims for September (1987-2013).
- **Average weekly manufacturing hours:** Weekly average of hours worked in the manufacturing sector in Iowa. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. With a decrease of the 12-month moving average to 41.99 in September from 42.02 in August, this component contributed -0.05 to the ILII value. September 2014 hours were 41.7, which is 0.7 hours below the September 2013 value, but 0.1 hours above the monthly historical average of 41.6 (1996-2013).
- **New orders index:** Diffusion index measuring the share of purchasing managers in Iowa reporting increases in orders received for manufacturing output. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. The monthly value of the index decreased to 48.3 in September from 57.8 in August and 66.0 one year ago. The resulting drop in the new orders index 12-month moving average to 64.9 from 66.4 contributed -0.09 to the ILII.

Table 3. ILII Components and Standardization Factors for FY 2015

Iowa Leading Indicator Index Components	Standardization Factor
Agricultural Futures Profits Index	0.046
Iowa Stock Market Index	0.018
Yield Spread	0.332
Residential Building Permits	0.035
Average Weekly Unemployment Claims	0.034
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	0.285
New Orders Index	0.064
Diesel Fuel Consumption	0.186

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced September 3, 2014
The standardization factors are the inverse of the standard deviation of the month-to-month changes in each component over the January 1999 to June 2014 period. These factors equalize the volatility of the contribution from each component and are normalized to one. The month-to-month changes are based on 12-month backward moving averages for all components except the yield spread and the Iowa stock market index. The yield spread and new orders index changes are simple arithmetic changes; month-to-month changes for the rest of the components are computed as symmetric percentage changes. The factors are updated annually during August.

Comments

The Iowa Leading Indicators Index (ILII) is designed to forecast the future direction of economic activity in the state of Iowa. The techniques used to build the ILII follow those used by The Conference Board to construct the national Leading Economics Index (LEI) prior to the 2001 revisions. A one-month movement in such an index does not produce a clear signal, rather it is necessary to consider the direction of the index over several consecutive months. A contraction signal in the ILII is considered reliable when two conditions are met: 1. The index declines by at least two percent over a six month period (using an annualized rate); and, 2. A majority of the individual components decline over those six months (the six-month diffusion index less than 50.0).

The Iowa non-farm employment coincident index measures the change in non-seasonally adjusted, total non-farm employment in the state of Iowa. Changes are based on a 12-month moving average of employment and are computed as symmetric percentage changes. The index is a representation of overall economic activity in Iowa.

The employment index and the ILII are constructed to have a value of 100 in the year 1999.

Contact: Questions can be addressed to Victoria L. Daniels of the Iowa Department of Revenue at (515) 281-8450 or Victoria.Daniels@iowa.gov.